|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Name Of Building** | **Address** | **Latitude** | **Longitude** | **Description** |
| Board of Trade Tower | 1177 West Hastings St, Vancouver, BC V6E | 49.28866 | -123.12174 | The 27-storey Board of Trade Tower, built in 1968. |
| The Rescan Building | 1111 W Hastings St, Vancouver, BC V6E 2J3 | 49.28799 | -123.11993 | Originally known as the Baxter Building, now the Rescan Building. Between them is the Harbourside Holiday Inn (now the Renaissance Vancouver Harbourside Hotel). The south side of the street is also occupied by hotels: the Coast Coal Harbour and the Marriott. |
| Guinness Tower | 1055 W Hastings St, Vancouver, BC V6E 2E9 | 49.28775 | -123.11823 | Guinness Tower. Dubbed by architecture critics as the city’s purest example of the International Style, this 1967 building extended the city’s modern office district westward, continuing a process begun with the Burrard Building (at Georgia) and the BC Electric Building (Burrard and Nelson) in the 1950s and the first Bentall Building (Burrard at Pender) in 1965. Architects Charles Paine and Associates also designed Oceanic Plaza across the street, at the very British address of 1066, in 1977. These buildings furthered Guinness family investments in the area that had begun with the Marine Building  in 1933. In 1862, on the Guinness Tower site, the “Three Greenhorns” (John Morton, Sam Brighouse and William Hailstone) built a cabin on what was a corner of their homestead, the land that became Vancouver’s West End. |
| The Quadra Club | 1021 W Hastings St, Vancouver, BC V6E | 49.28718 | -123.11715 | The facade of the Quadra  Club building, erected in 1929 and known as the University Club after 1957, survives as part of the MNP Tower, built in 2012 by architects Kohn Pedersen Fox with Musson Cattel Mackey Partnership. |
| The Marine Building | 355 Burrard St, Vancouver, BC V6C 0B2 | 49.28746 | -123.11705 | The Marine Building is the fabulous, Art Deco echo of the prosperous 1920s when the city emerged as a prominent grain port. Designed by architects McCarter & Nairne, it features unforgettable decorations of plants and sea creatures, ships, boats and planes, and has a must-visit interior lobby. Its developer went bankrupt at the onset of the Great Depression, leaving the building to be acquired by Guinness Anglo-Irish investors, who concurrently planned to build the Lions Gate Bridge and open up West Vancouver’s British Properties for residential development. It used to stand on the waterfront – a bridge crossed the CPR railway tracks on the northern edge of its site – but recent developments have hemmed it in. |
|  | ? |  |  | Resulted from the misalignment of the 1882 survey of District Lot 185 (the  West End, which was to be called Liverpool) with the 1885  survey of District Lot 541 by Lauchlan Hamilton for the Canadian Pacific Railway, the one preceding the incorporation of the City of Vancouver. In the 1882 survey, Hastings Street (then known as Seaton) followed the angle of the escarpment to its end at Jervis Street. |
| AXA Place | 999 W Hastings St, Vancouver, BC V6C 3J1 | 49.28737 | -123.11572 | AXA Place. Designed in 1981 by Musson Cattell Mackey Partnership, the architects of Bentall Centre, this building is a neighbourly kind of office tower – it reflected the facade of the Marine Building and angled away from the corner to allow a broader view of the harbour and mountains. Daon Developments, its builder, was co-founded by Jack Poole (1933-2009), who headed the committee that brought the Winter Olympics to Vancouver in 2010; he is commemorated by the plaza with the Olympic cauldron at the foot of Thurlow Street. |
| The Vancouver Club | 915 W Hastings St, Vancouver, BC V6C | 49.28671 | -123.11601 | The Vancouver Club, established in 1889, occupies a Sharp & Thompson-designed building from 1913. Its design mirrors the private clubs of London. The original building, which looked like a large home with a gambrel-roofed front gable, occupied the right-of-way of Hornby Street, north of Hastings on the escarpment edge. The Vancouver Club had a male-only membership until it arranged an affiliation with the women of the Georgian Club, who abandoned their home, the former Royal Bank building at Homer Street. |
| The CMA Building | 900 W Hastings St, Vancouver, BC V6C 1E1 | 49.28680 | -123.11620 | Bank of Canada Building, built in 1965 and designed by Thompson, Berwick, Pratt and Partners, was part of the trend of major financial institutions moving west of Granville Street. It is now known as the CMA Building. Note the facade of the 1911 Hudson’s Bay Insurance Company Building, which once faced Hastings Street but now faces into the lane – an afterthought in the redevelopment of the block. |
| Terminal City Club Tower | 837 W Hastings St, Vancouver, BC V6C 2X1 | 49.28636 | -123.11525 | The Terminal City Club has occupied this corner since its founding in 1892. It used part of the 1912 Metropolitan Building until the club rebuilt it in 1998 as the Terminal City Club Tower. The club’s founding president was Alfred Graham Ferguson, the namesake of Stanley Park’s Ferguson Point. His nearby venture in Hastings Street real estate was the Ferguson Block at Richards, demolished for the construction of the Standard Bank Building more than a century ago. |
| Merchants Exchange Building | 815 W Hastings St, Vancouver, BC V6C | 49.28625 | -123.11516 | Was designed by Eng & Wright in 1975 to complement the scale of the old Metropolitan Building. It replaced the two storey Merchants Exchange Building, part of Vancouver’s financial heart. |
| Crédit Foncier Building | 850 West Hastings St, Vancouver, BC V6C 1E1 | 49.28654 | -123.11591 | Crédit Foncier Building. Designed by Barrott, Blackader & Webster and completed in 1914, this office building has long been admired in the city as one of the finest of its era. Its owner was a Montreal based mortgage lender. As was the case with many office buildings of the day, its elevation is divided into three distinct parts, corresponding to the base, shaft and capital of a classical temple column. |
| Jameson House | 838 W Hastings St, Vancouver, BC V6C | 49.28621 | -123.11548 | Jameson House. A 2011 tower mixing retail, office and condo with two small heritage buildings – the facade of the 1927 BC & Yukon Chamber of Mines Building and the 1921 Ceperley Rounsefell Building. Designed by the architects Foster + Partners, it is evidence of the return of luxurious residences to these blocks of Hastings for the first time since the 1890s. |
| Sinclair Centre | 757 W Hastings St, Vancouver, BC V6C 1A1 | 49.28588 | -123.11406 | The buildings on the north side of the block are named for a local federal minister, James Sinclair (the father of Margaret Trudeau). Its redevelopment amalgamated four historic buildings: the former main post office on the Granville corner, designed by the Public Works Department’s chief architect, David Ewart, in 1910; the Winch Building of 1911 on the Howe corner, designed by Hooper & Watkins for a cannery and sawmill owner who spent almost half of his $1.5 million fortune on its construction; behind them, facing Cordova, are the former immigration building, also by Ewart in 1913, and the Federal Building, an extension of the post office, by the Department of Public Works and McCarter & Nairne, built in 1937. As a heritage redevelopment, Sinclair Centre provided an interesting counterpoint to the modern “sails” of Canada Place at the foot of Howe, also completed in time for Expo ‘86. The post office became notorious for its occupation (along with the art gallery and Hotel Georgia) by about 1,600 unemployed men in May and June of 1938 and the bloody battle when police forcibly evicted them. |
| Pemberton Building | 744 W Hastings St, Vancouver, BC V6C 2X1 | 49.28581 | -123.11487 | Pemberton Building. A survivor in the Edwardian Commercial Style from 1910, designed by W.M. Somervell. |
| The United Kingdom  Building | 409 Granville St, Vancouver, BC V6C 1A0 | 49.28547 | -123.11437 | The United Kingdom Building, opened in 1960, brought the International Style of architecture to the city’s financial district. Its aluminum and glass walls replaced the solid stonework of the Williams Building. Architects Semmens Simpson, the leading modernists of the day, designed it. |
| Birks Building | 698 W Hastings St, Vancouver, BC V6B | 49.28527 | -123.11383 | Birks Building. A 1908 “temple bank” by Toronto architects Darling & Pearson for the Canadian Bank of Commerce, this building was converted into retail space for Birks jewellers in 1994. Birks, based in Montreal, took over Trorey’s Jewellers and its street clock (directly across Hastings) in the early 1900s; when Birks moved to Granville and Georgia in 1913 it took the clock along, where it became a beloved landmark and a place to rendezvous. The clock moved back down Granville to Hastings with Birks in 1994. |
| Royal Bank Building | 685 W Hastings St, Vancouver, BC V6B | 49.28528 | -123.11380 | Royal Bank Building. The city’s first bank skyscraper, completed in 1931 during the Great Depression, has a superb Florentine banking hall that should be visited! Designed by architects Sumner Godfrey Davenport, it replaced the firm’s 1903 “temple bank” at Hastings and Homer and shifted the centre of gravity of the city’s institutions to the west. |
| Grant Thornton Place | 333 Seymour St, Vancouver, BC V6B | 49.28519 | -123.11228 | Grant Thornton Place, originally the Price Waterhouse Centre, is an early 1980s tower with an unusual domed plaza in front. Its shiny surfaces complement none of the surrounding buildings, a contrast with the AXA Building of the same period, which consciously attempted to be neighbourly and play second fiddle to the Marine Building across the street. |
| Morris J. Wosk Centre for Dialogue | 580 W Hastings St, Simon Fraser University: Vancouver Campus, Vancouver, BC V6B 1L6 | 49.28437 | -123.11282 | Morris J. Wosk Centre for Dialogue. The neoclassical style Union Bank Building from 1920 (by Somervell & Putnam) that became a Toronto Dominion branch, this building was donated to Simon Fraser University and incorporated into Conference Plaza, which includes the hotel next door, in a 1999 conversion. Its namesake was a local developer and philanthropist whose family was prominent in the furniture business. |
| Standard Building | 510 W Hastings St, Vancouver, BC V6B 1M1 | 49.28411 | -123.11223 | Standard Building. Designed for the Standard Bank by the Tacoma-based firm Russell & Babcock in 1914, it originally featured Gothic-style cresting along its roof line. The Standard Bank faltered and almost collapsed in the Toronto banking crisis of 1923; it merged with the Canadian Bank of Commerce in 1928. |
| Harbour Centre | 555 W Hastings St, Vancouver, BC V6B 4N5 | 49.28468 | -123.11240 | Harbour Centre. In the 1900s, buildings on the north side of the block were amalgamated into a department store called Spencer’s, which became Eaton’s in 1948. The latter, a department-store chain based in Toronto, moved to Pacific Centre in the 1970s. The redeveloped western end of the block became the high-rise Harbour Centre tower and mall (by Webb, Zerafa, Menkes, Housden Partnership, with Eng & Wright, 1977). The 1928 department store addition by McCarter & Nairne became a Sear’s store. After little more than a decade of slow sales, Sears turned the buildings over to Simon Fraser University, which converted them into its downtown campus in 1990. |
| The Bank of British Columbia | 490 W Hastings St, Vancouver, BC V6B 1L1 | 49.28392 | -123.11176 | The Bank of British Columbia, designed by T.C. Sorby in 1889 in the Italian Renaissance style. Headquartered in Victoria, the bank was created in 1862 by a group of financiers in London, England, and merged with the Canadian Bank of Commerce in 1901. It was part of the “bankers’ row” between Granville and Homer in the years before the First World War. |
| Royal Bank of Canada | 404 W Hastings St, Vancouver, BC V6B 1L1 | 49.28348 | -123.11109 | Royal Bank of Canada. This was the bank’s head office until it completed its skyscraper at Granville Street. Architects Dalton & Eveleigh completed it in 1903, when it was the first “temple bank,” so named for its classical detailing. It housed the Georgian Club for women in the 1980s and 1990s. |
| The Rogers Block | 301 W Hastings St, Vancouver, BC V6B | 49.28291 | -123.10990 | The Rogers Block, built about 1896–8, was the first foray into the development business by Jonathan Rogers, who went on erect the grand Rogers Building at Granville and Pender and construct the Royal Bank’s skyscraper. His lengthy career included a visionary role on the Park Board, where he lobbied tirelessly to assemble waterfront land for public use. He is remembered in Jonathan Rogers Park, a bequest he made, on 7th Avenue in Mount Pleasant. |
| Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce | 300 W Hastings St, Vancouver, BC V6B | 49.28281 | -123.11003 | Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce. Built in 1959 in the Modern style, this building was one of the last investments made in the area for about 30 years, when heritage rehabilitation began. It replaced the old Inns of Court Building, also known for its principal tenant, the Bank of Hamilton. Lawyers maintained chambers there because the old courthouse on Victory Square was across the street. |
|  | ? |  |  | marks the corner where the Canadian Pacific Railway’s land commissioner, Lauchlan Hamilton, began the survey of District Lot 541 – the land to the south and west that comprises the city’s modern downtown. |
|  | ? |  |  | at Cambie, and jogs southward at Burrard , to line up with the different land surveys of the city’s early years. Cambie is the boundary  where the Hastings Street of the 1885 CPR survey  meets the Old Granville Townsite: the blocks from Cambie to Carrall north of Hastings surveyed in 1870 for the village officially known as Granville but commonly known as Gastown. |
| The Dominion Building | 207 W Hastings St, Vancouver, BC V6B 2N4 | 49.28290 | -123.10962 | The Dominion Building, occupies a trapezoidal lot on the boundary between the Old Granville Townsite and the CPR’s District Lot 541. Started in 1908, it was such a radical departure from earlier city buildings that the fire department decided to purchase a Seagrave Aerial Ladder, 75 feet tall, and accelerate its plans to motorize the entire firefighting fleet. Designed by J.S. Helyer and Son, it is the most flamboyant and colourful Beaux-Arts structure in the city. Dominion Trust took the building over from its original owner, the Imperial Trust Company, but soon foundered when the real-estate bubble burst at the outset of the First World War. The Dominion Building replaced the Arcade Building, a rendezvous spot in the early city, when “meet you at the Arcade” meant the same as “meet you at Birks Clock” did to a later generation of Vancouverites. |
| Victory Square | 150 W Hastings St, Vancouver, BC V6B 1G8 | 49.28247 | -123.10989 | This was the site of the provincial courthouse, a domed building erected in 1888 and demolished before the First World War when the new courthouse (now the Art Gallery) opened on Georgia at Howe. The Cenotaph, designed by architect G.L. Thornton Sharp, was installed in 1924, partially funded by contributions from publisher Frederick Southam, whose Province newspaper occupied the building at the southeast corner of Hastings and Cambie. It is the focus of the city’s Remembrance Day services every November 11. The move of the provincial courthouse uptown to Georgia Street in 1912 indicated the dominance of the CPR’s part of town – the land along Granville Street, connecting its station, which was then at the foot of Granville, with its hotel at the corner of Granville and Georgia. |